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REFLECTOR.

SATURDAY EVENING.

This important period is a season for thought, and amendatory reflection.—The turmoil and bustle of the week, the toils and cares of business, are brought to a pause. The mind is released as it were from its strong and tiring hold upon the world and has a season to look within itself in nourishing repose. The cares of the world are seen as from a distance, and the mind pleases itself with the comfortable anticipation of a brief retirement.

We may reflect that in the week that is gone—the week that has past with the returnless ages of the flood, whether we have done those things which we ought to have done; whether we have not left undone those things which, to have done would have brought us a store of pleasant thoughts, the approbation of conscience, and the gratitude of the sons of men. We may reflect that so many times have we seen the sun come from its habitation of clouds, go through all the attitude of the world above, and sink away peacefully and smiling with the consciousness of having done his perfect work, into the western seas. We may have seen sorrow, and want and misery—and have we relieved it? Have we opened our store, that 'rivers of oil' might flow into the mourning hearts of those who are quailing under the blanch of misfortune? Have we lifted our hand knowing that a scanty exertion, scanty on our part, might prove a powerful aid to the sorrowing? Have we moved one step from our path way of pleasure that those who were feeble might walk therein? If we have then may we take all these things into the good account, and deem that we have not lived in vain.—And to attain this blessed approbation of conscience should be the incessant aim of our lives. One evening of inward peace is worth ages of guilt and conflict, we may awaken the admiration and excite the envy of a short sighted world, and amid the din of popular glory, and awhile forget that we are still under the reign of that inward monitor, which ceases its influence but with death. We may in the wavy atmosphere of business awhile forget our mis-deeds, and the wrongs and ills we may have inflicted; but they will return at a time like this. We are constrained to put away thoughts of the world; and to the vacancy, conscience like a stern friend will come in. The deeds of a week are written, either in sunlight or blood around the habitation of the soul; and as the good or bad preponderate, so are our emotions. If there is a balance of good, sufficient to throw a hiding gleam over those failings which are almost necessarily incident to us as mortals, then indeed may we enjoy that rich and nourishing calm, which incites the spirit to a continuance in the path of virtue, and slumber in a peace that 'passeth all understanding.'

"THINK MORTAL WHAT IT IS TO DIE."

To bid farewell to all below the sun—to dissolve connection with all that now gives pleasure or pain—to launch away to a world unknown, are ideas included in the dissolution of that mysterious tie, which unites the immortal tenant to a house of clay. What scenes of wonder and amazement will unfold when once the curtain drops, is known only to those who have made the experiment. Depending in our present state on bodily organs, for the exercise of our mental powers, we are incapable of forming any idea of the mode of the existence of disembodied spirits. This is a secret, which for wise ends, the Divine Author of our being sees fit to conceal from the ken of mortals.

Leaving curious speculations concerning the materiality or the immateriality of the soul, to be debated in the schools of philosophy; let us attend to those reflections, which the certain prospects of a dying hour are calculated to inspire.

Must we shortly close our eyes on all terrestrial scenes? Why then should we

distract our minds with anxiety in the various pursuits of life? Why toil to heap up treasures we are soon to leave? Why harbor envy in our breasts at those who are high fed in the lap of fortune; when we know that a few revolving suns will bring the period when Death shall demolish all distinctions but those of virtue and vice?—Why cherish resentment, even against our most inveterate enemies? A few moments, and the lamp of life is extinguished, and with it, both their love and their hatred. Why value ourselves on the advantages of birth, the attainments of learning, or the blandishments of beauty? The grave knows none of these. The rich and the poor, the prince and the cottager, the learned and the illiterate, here mingle in one common mass; and beauty, though once a rival of Venus, is here a repast for worms. One consideration more applies with peculiar force, because it involves eternal consequences. Do we believe that we are being designed for an endless existence, and that this life is a state of probation? Shall we spend our lives in pursuit of a bubble, while we acknowledge, that short as is the race of life, we run for an eternal prize? Forbid it Heaven!—Nor let it ever be said that rational beings act a part so absurd.

MISCELLANY.

THE MERCHANT & THE BLIND MAN.

Ogilvie was born at Edinburgh, in Scotland, and bred a watchmaker.—Being wrecked in his fortunes, his eyesight gone, and his wife dead, he resolved to quit his native country and seek for new friends in the city of London. The sister of his deceased wife requested that she might take his only child, an infant, and adopt it as her own; he consented, and she called the child Julia. Ogilvie soon prepared to bid adieu to Scotland; and that he might have a companion in his misfortunes, he bought a dog, named him Pompey, and put a brass collar on his neck, with these words, in large letters engraved upon it, "Pompey asking alms for his blind master."

Thus equipped, Ogilvie and Pompey set out on their journey, and arrived at the Red Lion inn, on the twentieth of June. The next day Ogilvie was conducted to the parish of St. Giles, where he took lodgings at two shillings and sixpence per week. Being now settled, his host accompanied him and Pompey to the piazza of Covent-garden theatre, where, by the side of the pillars, he took his stand. This situation he occupied on all business days for upwards of eighteen years. Ogilvie's custom was never to speak, but always to hold his hat in his hand, with Pompey by his side. When any person dropped money into the hat he made a bow, but never uttered a word, unless he was first spoken to, and then his answer generally was "yes" or "no."

Mr. Lovel, a merchant in the West India trade, whose counting rooms were at old City Chambers and his dwelling in Soho Square, was in daily habit of passing under the piazza. One afternoon, observing the blind man and his dog, he stopped, and taking hold of the collar, read aloud the inscription. He then addressed the blind man thus: "Pray tell me, sir, by what means you lost your sight?"

"By that scourge of mankind, the small pox," he answered. Lovel putting a one pound note into his hand, bid him good afternoon, and walked off. On his way home, his thoughts dwelt on what he had just seen and heard, which filled his bosom with deep sorrow; and what aided to create greater sympathy for the blind man in the mind of Lovel, was the circumstance of his having, only six months previously, lost his own wife by the same disorder, leaving him and his little son John, then six years of age, to bemoan her untimely death.—That very night Lovel resolved that he would ever after, either in going into the city or on returning, to his house throw into the blind man's hat a shilling or more, and for eighteen years he kept his determination. During this time Mr. Lovel was prosperous in business, he gave his son a collegiate education, bred him at the Temple, and he became a distinguished barrister.

The earl of Derby having employed the young barrister in a suit of consequence, in which the interest of the crown was concerned, on the trial of the cause the principle contended for by the young barrister was argued with so much ability and eloquence, that the result proved favorable to his client. The information of the facts coming to the ear of the king, his majesty was pleased to

confer on him the honor of knighthood.

Mr. Lovel had occasion to apply to the underwriters at Lloyd's to effect an insurance on a large ship and its cargo of great value, bound to London from the Island of Jamaica. But a letter of advice had been received that morning at Lloyd's stating the total loss of his vessel and all on board in a hurricane, the day she sailed from port. This information was overwhelming, and drove Mr. Lovel almost to despair. He called his creditors together, and gave them a just and true account of his affairs; he told them that he could pay them ten shillings in the pound, by delivering up all his property, which he was ready to do. The creditors cheerfully accepted his offer, and granted to him a general release.

Five years previous to the failure of Mr. Lovel, a most singular and extraordinary occurrence happened to the advancement of Mr. Ogilvie's fortune.—A celebrated duchess of Piccadilly, with a few friends, one evening attended Covent-garden theatre, to hear Kotzebue's play of Pizarro, which had been adapted to the English stage by Mr. Sheridan. When the amusements were ended, her grace on leaving the house, and just as she was stepping into her carriage, discovered that she had dropped from her finger a diamond ring, of the value of twelve hundred guineas.—She instantly proclaimed her loss, with an offer of fifty guineas to the person who might find it. Ogilvie, who stood near, and heard all that had been said, requested her grace to extend her hand and let Pompey see the finger on which she wore the ring, to which she instantly complied, and then drove off for her palace. In less than two hours after all was quiet in and about the theatre, and the flambeaux in the vicinity were extinguished, Pompey found the ring, and delivered it to his master, who early next morning went to the palace of her grace, who received him with joy and gladness. On Ogilvie's presenting her the ring, she offered him the fifty guineas, as promised, but he wholly refused receiving the money. She then gave him a half ticket in the lottery then drawing. Ogilvie accepted the ticket, thanked her, bid her good morning, and returned to his stand in the piazza.—Eight days after this interview the ticket drew the prize of twenty thousand pounds. The money he deposited in the hands of Mr. Newland, President of the Bank of England, made that gentleman his confidant, agent, and banker, and the public were ignorant of his good luck, as well as the duchess of Piccadilly, who did not know the number.

Ogilvie still continued in his old place under the piazza; his friend the merchant as usual, day by day, dropped his shilling into the hat, until the whirlwind came, and all the treasure of this man of humanity were drowned; were sunk in the bottom of the ocean. Thus driven by misfortune, Mr. Lovel had to abandon his walk under the piazza, and had not passed that way in fifteen days.—This circumstance very much alarmed the mind of Ogilvie; he felt that he could not be mistaken, because he knew his voice, and could distinguish his walk from that of all other persons. Fortunately he knew his name. "I will not delay a moment," said Ogilvie, "to search out and find my friend!" my benefactor! Perhaps that benevolent man may now stand in need of the very charity which he has so long and so bountifully bestowed on me?"

He prepared himself with money, called a hackney coach, and drove direct to the house of the merchant in Soho square. On his arrival Mr. Lovel was not a little confused, began to apologise for having neglected him so long, but observed there was a cause.

"I hope you will pardon me, sir," said the blind man, "for the liberty I have taken, when I assure you that I am actuated by the purest motives of gratitude, in coming to inquire the cause of your absentsing yourself from the piazza?"

"I believe you sir," answered Lovel. "I shall most willingly give you the particulars of my losses and misfortunes," which he fully related.

As he ended, Mr. Ogilvie put into Mr. Lovel's hand two bank notes, each for five thousand pounds, which he had that morning received of his agent, Mr. Newland, and requested his acceptance of the money as a token of his affection and gratitude, observing, at the same time, "I do not, my friend, consider this sum sufficient to discharge the debt I owe you; but I hope it will enable you to begin business again; and be assured, I shall seek every opportunity to do you good all the days of my life."

So saying, he departed, and went to his stand in the piazza. Mr. Lovel commenced business *de novo*, and in a little time he stood as the first West India merchant on the royal exchange.

The following season Sir John (the son of Mr. Lovel) visited the city of Bath, being the scene of summer amusements for all the people of fashion, and at that time was principally crowded with the company of the nobility and gentry from all parts of Europe. While at Bath, Sir John became acquainted with Lady Erskine, from Edinburgh, and her ladyship introduced him to Julia, whom she had adopted as her own daughter on the death of Julia's aunt, which had happened two years before. Julia was the most celebrated beauty and belle of Scotland. The expression of her countenance, the exquisite propriety of her stature, and the exact symmetry of her shape, attracted and fixed the admiration of Sir John. In her air, walk, and gesture, she mingled dignity with grace. Her eyes, which were of dark grey, spoke the great sensibility of her mind, and the sound of her voice was like the sweetest music. Sir John was a man of sterling integrity, deep learning, mildness of temper, and greatness of soul. At the assembly he had the good fortune of having Julia for a partner in the dance, and the next day he met her at the Fort. The nectar of the waters of these wells, as Beau Nash, the old king of ceremonies at Bath, used to say, produced a pulsation of the heart which "none but lovers feel."—Sir John declared his passion for Julia, and because her accepted lover, and the consent of Lady Erskine to the union, was readily obtained.

The next day they set off for London. On her arrival Lady Erskine took the lovers with her direct to the palace of her grace the duchess in Piccadilly, who received them with open arms. When she was informed of the intentions of Sir John and Julia, she insisted on their being married at her palace, as soon as the parties had made their arrangements, and so it was settled. The next day Mr. Ogilvie, the father of Julia, and Mr. Lovel, the father of Sir John, met at the palace, when the lovely Julia for the first time in her life had the happiness of seeing her father. On her being introduced to him, the old man lost the power of utterance. Copious tears were shed, and the scene was truly affecting, although it was a joyous meeting to them and to all the company present. Mr. Ogilvie gave his full consent to Julia's union with Sir John and settled on her ten thousand pounds.—Mr. Lovel settled on Sir John an elegant house in Golden Square of the value of ten thousand pounds, and gave him twenty thousand pounds in money. Sir John and Julia insisted that their fathers should retire from business and live with them in Golden Square, and that Pompey should accompany them, to which they consented.

Her grace gave them a most splendid wedding, and just before the ceremony commenced, which was performed by the Lord Bishop of London, as a token of love and esteem, she put on the fin of Julia the diamond ring which her father and Pompey found at the theatre.

"MARRIED WELL."

There is not an expression in the English language more abused than this *married well*: it is abused, because it is misapplied. When properly used, it tells of a heart and hand connexion; a blending together of similar tastes and fancies for the journey of life; a giving away early in the spring of years the affections of the heart; and a joining then of the sexes in marriage, with the determination of adding a joy to each other. But this is all forgotten in the race of selfishness. We live to be happy—we ponder much upon the best mode of becoming so; yet if we wander from the true path in marriage, we get lost in a wild of misery, where the sun light of enjoyment scarcely ever finds its way. Now I for one, do not believe that money is the grand panacea for every ill of marriage, or that it will create a smile of joy upon the brow where affection does not dwell. Take the word of an old fellow for it; he who woos and wins modest merit; who seeks a partner for the social circle, and a helpmate for the domestic concerns of life; who uses the voice of reason, and I have no objection to his listening a little to the warblings of fancy in his choice who will marry well, although he may not obtain a copper for his bride, yet she brings to him a willing heart and a free mind: and these are of infinite value, to have around us, as we journey through the world.

Cotton Flannel.—This is a new article, and a most excellent one to wear next the skin; especially for those who are troubled with rheumatic complaints. It has a soft furry nap on one side, which makes it warm and comfortable, and incomparably softer than the finest English flannel. Besides, the cotton is believed to have healing virtues in cases of rheumatism.

An American gentleman in Paris, during what an English lady has most felicitously denominated the late 'pattern revolution,' after detailing the events of that glorious and proud epoch of French history, exclaims, in the fullness of his feelings, 'if I were not an American I would proudly be a Frenchman.' We admire the sentiment; it is worthy of an American bosom; and we pray Heaven that time may not be far distant when there will be more of point than patriotism in it. To be an American is now to hold the highest elevation on earth. To claim identity with Washington, with the Hancocks, the Jeffersons, the Pickneys, and the Rutleges, of *United America*, is, indeed, a distinction above all Greek, 'above all Roman fame.'—There is a glory belonging to the humblest native of the soil where *true liberty* first sprung, which we had hoped would be perpetual as its own mountains. But what becomes of that glory, when that sacred soil is made the theatre of *disunion*? When that grand experiment upon which a world has looked with breathless solicitude, becomes a 'splendid failure?' The heart sickens over the idea!

Go-Betweens.—There is perhaps not a more odious character in the world than that of a go-between—by which I mean that creature who carries to the ears of one neighbor every injurious observation that happens to drop from the mouth of another. Such a person is the slanderer's herald, and is altogether more odious than the slanderer himself. By his vile officiousness, he makes that poison effective, which else were inert; for threefourths of the slanderers in the world never injure their object, except by the malice of go-betweens, who, under the mask of double friendship, act the part of double traitors.

The Massachusetts Journal relates the following anecdote of William IV. the present King of England.

While he was a midshipman in the navy he made use of some violent and offensive language toward a sailor, who with a fierce gesture and an oath exclaimed "If you was't the King's son I'd give you a drubbing for that."—"Never mind that," said the Duke of Clarence, stripping off his coat,—"come, let's go at it, my boy!" All attempts to separate them were useless, and they fought it out. The Duke was beaten so roundly that he was carried to his cabin in a swoon. As soon as he recovered he ordered the sailor to be brought before him. The sailor appeared not a little frightened concerning the consequences of what he had done. The Duke held out his hand, saying "You are a brave fellow—I wish there were more such in the British Navy. Never fear, man, if ever I am King you shall be Admiral." He was afterwards made post captain thro' Clarence's influence.

A few questions asked and answered, according to our way of thinking

Who is the best man? Not he who makes the greatest show, or the most noise. But he who does the most good at the least expense.

Who is the best farmer? Not he who has the largest farm or the most land. But he who does all his work at the right time, and in the right way.

Who is the best lawyer? Not he who makes the most writs, or gets the most money. But he who has the most *know edge*, and uses that knowledge *honestly*.

Who is the best Politician? Not he who *raises the fence* till he sees which side is the *strongest*, or who *avenges* with the *ignorant*, the *vicious*, and the *profligate*, to get himself into office.—But he who reads *candidly*, imparts information he acquired *honestly*, and is *faithful* in all situations.—N. H. Post.

ITCHING FEET.

Among the minor evils to which the human frame is subject there are few more tormenting than that of violent itching of the feet, during severe frosty weather, caused by incipient chilblains. The following specific is so simple and cheap, that no person ought to be ignorant of it; it is merely one part muriatic acid mingled with seven parts water, with which the feet must be well rubbed for a night or two before going to bed, and perfect relief will be experienced. The application must of course be made before the skin breaks, and it will be found not only to allay the itching, but to prevent the farther progress of the chilblains. The feet may be a little tender for a short time, but this slight inconvenience will soon disappear.—[New Bedford Courier.]

The facetious Mr. Sheridan, on hearing his father speak of the antiquity of his family, stating, at the same time, that the original name was O'Sheridan, humorously observed: "No doubt of that, father; no one has a better right to the O, for we owe every body."

brought by
New York, was
postscript, in last Fri-
day's Gazette.

The intelligence from Paris, by this vessel, is to the 21st of October. The disturbances in the capital, mentioned in previous arrivals, are confirmed—even so late as the 21st the city was scarcely tranquil. The new disorders arose from the efforts that are supposed to be making by the King to save the late Ministers, and it now seems necessary to sacrifice them to appease the bloody demands of the Parisian mob. The National Guard did its duty manfully, and were ably seconded by the King in person. The insurgents were at length dispersed, and about one hundred and fifty of the ringleaders were secured and handed over to the police.

It is in vain to attempt to conceal the lamentable fact, that discontent is rapidly spreading against the new order of things in France. The King, and even Lafayette, have lost a portion of their recent high popularity; seven of the journals are already in active opposition, the *Gazette de France*, *Courrier Français*, *National*, *Journal du Commerce*, *Tribune*, *Patriote*, and the *Revolution*. One of these, the *National*, speaks thus of General Lafayette:—*Salon Gaz.*

We had reason to expect a law or ordinance regulating the powers of the generalissimo of the National Guards. Is he to be the absolute king of an armed independent nation (the Guards) in the midst of another nation not armed and subject to the constitution? Is he to be an additional and responsible minister, or a minister independent of the rest and without any legal responsibility to the country?

On the nights of Sunday and Monday, the 17th and 18th of October, the populace assembled in great numbers in the Courts of the Palais Royale, and under the very windows of the King. They did not conceal that their object was to overawe the government, and deter it from pursuing the course of mercy which it has prescribed in the case of the unfortunate tenants of Vincennes. The authorities were at first taken by surprise, and did not immediately take repressive measures; but upon the night of Monday, the National Guards, the great bulwark of good order as well as the liberties of France, interposed, and completely dispersed the disturbers without much resistance. On Wednesday evening, however, the disturbances were renewed.—The following account is

From the *Messenger des Chambres* of Oct. 21.

Yesterday evening crowds again assembled in the courts of the Palais Royal, uttering the same cries and the same threats which have for some days disturbed and offended all good citizens.—The courts were promptly cleared by the National Guards; the crowds formed again on the Place in front of the Palace, and the same cries were continued. In the mean time a number of individuals went through the various quarters of the city, endeavoring to excite the people to unite with them, and marched to the Palais Royal: but every where they failed, and their language was received with universal indignation.

In the meanwhile the National Guards dispersed the crowd on the Place du Palais Royal, and compelled a band of from 400 to 500 individuals to retire, who took the road to Vincennes, by the Faubourg St. Antoine. A few of them carried fire arms, and others sticks. On their arrival at Vincennes they required that the ex-Ministers should be given up to them. General Dumesnil having replied to them as became his character and his duty, they took the road to Paris, and appeared again before the Palais Royal, uttering the same cries.—The National Guard assembled from all points, and in less than half an hour the Place and the surrounding streets were evacuated, and the most turbulent were arrested, all the crowds were dispersed, and good order was completely restored.

One hundred and thirty six individuals were carried to the Prefecture of Police and immediately interrogated previous to their appearance before the Magistrate. On the Place du Palais Royal, at the spot where the arrest took place, a number of playcards were found, several of which, betraying thus their origin, contain violent attacks on the person of the King. A severe investigation will take place as to the true authors of these disturbances which inspire so just an antipathy on the part of the population. The laws and the courts of justice will do their duty upon them. The peace of a great people must not be compromised by a few busy bodies, who foment the basest passions, mislead the credulous, and, directly or indirectly, promote the most wicked designs.

The National Guard is worthy of the greatest praise. Its conduct has been prompt, firmwise, and judicious. It perfectly understands and fulfils its duty; it maintains good order, while it acts on the side of justice and liberty.

To-day at nine o'clock, the King, in the uniform of the National Guard, descended into the court of the Palais

, accompanied by his Royal Highness the Duke of Orleans, Gen. Lafayette, and Marshal Gerard, the Minister at War.

The court of the Palace was filled with those spectators who every morning at that hour take a pleasure in seeing the guard relieved. There were there assembled detachments of the 5th and 6th legions of the National Guard, on foot of the 5th company of the 3d squadron of the Horse National Guards and the post of the grenadiers and light-infantry of the 31st regiment of the line.

His majesty was desirous of testifying his satisfaction at the firm, vigilant, and devoted conduct which they manifested during the afternoon of yesterday, and the whole of the night.

Scarcely had his majesty appeared in the court, when the crowd collected round him. Cries of "Vive le Roi!" were heard on all sides; and such were the acclamations, that his majesty had some difficulty in procuring silence.

The king delivered the following address to the National Guard, on foot:—

"My dear Comrades,—I come to thank you for the zeal you displayed last night in maintaining the public tranquillity, and in preserving the Palais Royal from a band of senseless agitators, whose ridiculous attempts will fall upon themselves by means of the good spirit & the promptitude with which you have repressed them. What I and what we all wish is, that the public peace may cease to be troubled by the enemies of that real liberty, and of those institutions which France has conquered and which can alone preserve us from anarchy and all its concomitant evils. It is time to put a stop to this deplorable agitation; it is time that the maintenance of public order should restore confidence; that that confidence should bring back its activity to commerce, and secure to every one the exercise of all the rights which it is the duty of the government to protect and to guarantee. With your concurrence, with your patriotism, and with the assistance of the respectable General and the brave Marshal, whom I rejoice at all times to see beside me, we shall accomplish this noble task. Ever devoted to my country, ever faithful to the cause of liberty, my first duty is to maintain the empire of the laws, without which there is neither liberty nor security for any person, and to secure the force necessary for resisting those attacks by which it is attempted to disturb that liberty. You will continue your generous efforts to second mine, and you may count on me as I do on you."

THE ROYAL EXILES IN ENGLAND.

The Ex-king of France, accompanied by the young Duke de Bordeaux, embarked from Poole on Sunday last, in his Majesty's steamer *Lightning*, for Scotland, where the unfortunate family intends residing. The Government steamers *Lightning* and *Confiance* arrived here on Thursday, for the purpose of taking the luggage &c; but the masts of the *Confiance* being injured on her voyage from Portsmouth, it was deemed necessary to send another vessel, the *Echo*, commanded by Lieutenant Otway. The deposed Monarch arrived on the Ham side at 12 o'clock from Lulworth, and was rowed across to the steamer, where he was received by B. L. Lester, Esq. M. P., E. Doughty, Esq. the Commanders of the steamer, and several other gentlemen, when, after a short time, the vessel proceeded on her voyage. He appeared to be very familiar with the gentleman on board, and walked round the deck, bowing to the persons on shore, whilst every degree of respect was paid by those in attendance, and then retired to the cabin: the young Duke de Bordeaux remained on deck whilst the vessel was at the quay. The other branches of the unfortunate family intend proceeding by land to Edinburgh. The quays were thronged with spectators, anxious to obtain a view of the exiled monarch, before he departed for Scotland, where his residence, no doubt, will be permanent. The alleged object of Charles' removal to Scotland was, that his mind was continually filled with apprehension concerning the safety of his grandson, from the nearness of Lulworth Castle to the coast; a police officer having been in the neighbourhood of the castle nearly a fortnight. The *Lightning* is the same vessel which conveyed his late majesty, George the Fourth, to Ireland; she is fitted out in a degree of elegance, not surpassed by any other vessel in the English service; thus every accommodation will be afforded the royal exiles during their short voyage to their former residence. The other packet, the *Confiance*, sailed for Portsmouth, to undergo repairs, on Monday; and the *Echo* will sail on Wednesday for Scotland, with the rest of the luggage and others of the suit. *Sherbourne Journal.*

The state of things in Ireland is by no means satisfactory. Mr. O'Connell is now busy in stirring up new strife; his project for repealing the Union he resolutely perseveres in, but the meeting called in Dublin to form an association for the promotion of that object was suppressed by a proclamation from the Lord Lieutenant.

FROM MEXICO. Private letters to Oct. 23 have been received at Philadelphia, containing late accounts of the progress of the civil war in that country. Col. Victoria, who had been tried by a court martial, and sentenced to death, and made his escape, had been retaken, was conducted to Puebla, and by order of the commandant, was executed in 24 hours. This took place on the 11th of September. Col. Martinez was on the frontiers of Guatemala, at the head of 2000 troops. Gen. Guerrero was in the south, with Salgado, and Almonte, who were his ministers. Several of the provinces had been recently revolutionized. The trade of the capital and of Vera Cruz was greatly depressed.

The Observer.

NORWICH, TUESDAY, DEC. 7.

FEDERALISM.

In Oxford County nothing has had more influence, in converting to the Jacksonian ranks, than the simple and (as applicable to parties at the present day) the unmeaning cry of Federalism. In the hand of our neighbor of the Jeffersonian, the mere word Federalism is the political Sampson, which has slain its thousands and its tens of thousands.—Nor is our friend peculiar in wielding this weapon. It is the first, second, and third thing to most, if not all, the Jackson papers in Maine. This mode of sustaining a party cannot be of long duration. It may serve to arouse the prejudices; perhaps alarm the honest fears of real patriots for a time; but its effect must and will be done away by the principles practiced upon by the respective parties. If the measures of the Jackson party, when brought to the test of Republicanism, will not support them, it will be in vain to attempt to sustain themselves by denouncing their opponents as Federalists.

Whether there are more of the old Federal party opposed to Jacksonism, than are in its favor, we neither know nor care. We consider it no objection to a man, who espouses the cause of republicanism now, that he was once a Federalist. Nor do the Jackson party consider Federalism an objection to any one who will walk in their ranks. The moment any Federalist will hurrah for Jackson he stands redeemed, in the view of his partisans, even from the sin of the Hartford Convention. For ourselves we confess that we know nothing so dangerous in the history of Federalism even in its worst days, as the nullifying doctrine of southern Jacksonism. When did Federalism ever assail that great protecting power of our liberties and rights, the U. S. Judiciary? Have not leading Jacksonmen in the South done this?

But why should we pursue this subject, the leaders of Jacksonism know that there is no sincerity in this wrong application of a party name.

We conclude by an extract from the *Edgefield Carolinian*, a Jackson paper, denouncing JAMES MADISON as a Federalist. Our readers have some knowledge of this distinguished Republican and will be enabled from this extract, to determine how much value to set upon the denunciation of Federalism, coming from Jackson papers nearer home.

"Mr. Madison, in his letter against the Nullification, has relapsed from the republican faith to the old FEDERAL HERESIES that he cherished in the Convention of 1787. We shall leave to able pens the task of replying to the erroneous principles contained in this letter. It is certain, however, that these principles are utterly irreconcilable with the doctrines of his celebrated report in 1799. On the subject of the Supreme Court, especially, the most opposite opinions are contained in the two documents. If the construction of the Report so elaborately set forth in this letter be the true one, that nothing more is meant by the right of a state to interpose for the preservation of the liberties of the citizens within her limits, than the right to pass resolutions against infractions of the Constitution with the view of procuring the co-operation of three-fourths of the States, then the time and labor, and the talent expended in the preparations of this report were most wantonly wasted; for we suppose that none can be so stupid as to deny the right of three-fourths of the states to amend and modify the Federal Constitution."

So far as the question between these documents is one of authority, it is obvious that the Report, written in the vigor of manhood, and while its author was a prominent leader of the Republican party, must have advantage over the letter written by the same individual in

the decline of age, when he had become a disciple of the Adams and Clay school. But the great principles involved in this controversy are not to be settled by mere authority. The American People are remarkable for their intelligence and independence of thought, and will decide all great questions according to the arguments, and not the names, that may be arrayed on one side or the other. If, for example, Mr. Madison's name is to be the conclusion of the question of nullification, then, in like manner, we are to be stopped from disputing the expediency and constitutionality of the Tariff; for, on the affirmative of these questions is the authority of Mr. Madison's name in his letter to Mr. Cabell. Not so, however. The important principles contained in Mr. Madison's report will be cherished by the advocates of state rights, on account of the irresistible force of the reasoning by which they are maintained, although Mr. Madison may now choose to desert them."

NEW YORK CELEBRATION.

The grand celebration, in New York, of the recent revolution in France, which has for some weeks been in preparation, took place on the 27th ult. postponed from the 25th in consequence of the unfavorable state of the weather. The scene is represented as very splendid, and undoubtedly was so. It is said that such was the length of the procession, that it was two hours and a half in passing Broadway with few and brief interruptions.

We have not space for a full description of this great parade. It however terminated unfavorably. The unruly portion of the populace, or in other words the mob, in defiance of the Guards, go possession of the platform for the accommodation of the Orator, Common Council, Aids &c. and before the oration was concluded the structure gave way. No serious accidents are reported although stones were thrown and fighting ensued. The military was not able to control the civil so but the stage was broken to pieces. The New York Commercial Advertiser concludes a description of the Celebration with the following appropriate reflections.

"We would, on no account, while this celebration seemed called for by popular feeling, have damped by any cavils a generous excitement. But now that it is over, we have no hesitation in expressing our opinion, that the propriety of making extra holidays is always questionable. We rejoice in the triumph of the brave Parisians over unconstitutional oppression, and shall rejoice still more when time shall have demonstrated that this is no transient victory. But we shall protest against making a holiday, whenever similar success shall attend the liberals of whatever nation. The conflict has only begun. We hope and trust that it will so end, that we shall not have, as heretofore, to regret a premature ebullition of national gratification. Nor do we again wish to see our troops marching under any other than the national banner, or wearing any other than the national cockade."

ROAD FROM PORTLAND TO LANCASTER, N. H.

A writer, in the *Portland Courier*, is calling the attention of the merchants in that town to the road through Britton woods N. H., by the Notch of the White Hills, and giving reasons why assistance in making repairs should be afforded.—We are not disposed to question the propriety of the proposed aid. On the contrary we consider it important to Portland and the public generally, that this road should be improved. But for that part of Vermont and New Hampshire called the Upper Coos, the route from Lancaster through Jefferson, Randolph, Shelburne, Gilead, Bethel, Greenwood, Norway &c. to Portland is also very important—with the exception of Greenwood in this state and Randolph and Jefferson in N. H. the towns through which this road passes, are able to make it. A little aid to the towns excepted would enable them so to improve it, as to make it one of the best of roads—a vast market travel already takes this route—a stage runs once a week from Portland to Lancaster on this road. Will the Editor of the *Courier* call the attention of his friends to this road.

DOCT. HOLLAND.

We notice that some of our cotemporaries are disposed to question the talents of the Hon. member from Oxford District, and yet our neighbor is silent on the subject. He was always prompt to avenge the wrongs of General Ripley. What can the matter be? This is no

concern of ours. But inasmuch as the Hon. Gentleman is thus neglected by his friends, we will take it upon ourselves to say that, the Doct. will sit very comfortably in General Ripley's seat; that, if he does no more, he will fully make the General's place good. On the whole Oxford may console herself with the reflection, that if nothing is gained on the one hand, so on the other nothing is lost.

DAILY ADVERTISER.

The Publishers of the Portland Advertiser propose publishing, from and after the first of January next, a daily paper to be called the *Daily Evening Advertiser*. They intend it to furnish, besides advertisements, as much political and miscellaneous information, as is usually contained in daily papers.

TERMS—\$5.00 per year, \$2.50 for 6 months, and \$1.25 per quarter.

CONGRESS.

The Congress of the United States met at the seat of Government yesterday. The President's Message will be received here probably in the course of the week—we shall lay it before our readers as soon as practicable. We shall endeavor to give due notice of the important measures, which may be acted upon during the session.

LINCOLN ELECTION.

Mr. KATYAGH the Jackson candidate was elected the 22d inst. member of Congress from Lincoln District. The Republicans were divided and must now content themselves with the consequence of division, a defeat.

MR. EVANS.

The Saco Democrat says Mr. Evans, will have to stand alone from this State in the next House of Representatives, with his colleagues all against him. He will sustain himself against the whole of them we have no doubt.

SALEM TRIALS.

George Crowninshield has been tried on the indictment for *misprison of felony* and acquitted by the Jury and discharged from his arrest.

MR. MADISON TURNED FEDERALIST.

The accusation of 'Federalism' so often brought against us by the Jacksonians, if taken on its own intrinsic merits, deserves the utmost contempt, but wielded as it is—with so much effect—it behooves us as a party often to expose its falsity. We can say nothing new, but after offering a few questions for solution, we will show in an extract from a Jackson paper, that James Madison, yes James Madison, with whom the Federalists were ever at war, tooth and nail, has now turned 'Federalist' himself!—This may not excite so much wonder since Henry Clay, Wm. Wirt, James Barbour, Richard Rush, Harrison and Southard, all have turned 'Federalists,' as the Jackson papers tell us—yet it is a fact worth treasuring up.

We take this administration to be the genuine, democratic republican administration—and now will its upholders tell us, why—

WM. WIRT was turned out of office to make room for Francis Berrien *always known as a federalist*—why—

Mr. SOUTHARD was displaced to make room for Mr. Branch, an *uncompromising Federalist*—why—

Mr. BARBOUR, the Governor of Virginia during the last war, was recalled from England to make way for a *violent federalist*, Mr. McLean (the only foreign (Jackson) Minister, who is not a disgrace to us in Foreign countries) and he a *Federalist*—why—

Mr. POPE (*federalist*) has been appointed governor of Arkansas—why—

Mr. Baylies (*a federalist*) was appointed to a Collectorship in Massachusetts; a Republican being removed—why—

Virgil Maxey (*a federalist*) was appointed Solicitor of the Treasury—why, J. B. Gardiner, of Ohio, was appointed Receiver of the Public money (Mr. Gardiner was rode on a rail by the Democrats during the last war for abusing Mr. Madison)—why—

John Randolph, notorious for his abuse of every republican administration, was appointed to an office, which was repeatedly refused him by Jefferson—why—

J. W. Smith was appointed Surveyor of the port of Portland when it is well known that he headed an Embargo procession in this town during the late war?

After these questions are answered we will propound others of the same kind.

Portland Advertiser

The N. York Enquirer finds a great argument against the establishment of manufactures in this country, in the circumstance that the manufacturing town of Ramapo, in that vicinity, gave a great majority against the Jackson candidates. Now we draw an exactly opposite con-

clusion. The Enquirer says all these votes were under the control of one man. We do not believe it. In the first place the most of the hands employed by the proprietors of a cotton factory are women and minors; and in the next place the men employed in and about factories are probably quite as independent and intelligent as other people, and not much more dependant on their employers than their employers are on them. We might just as well object to Commerce because it makes a few men rich and powerful. In fact it does not distribute wealth half so much as Manufactures.

Kennebec Journal.

Indeed!! The Argus and the Bodge Republican publish a list of Representatives elected to the next Legislature—and devide the Members into two classes which they call *Federalists* and *Republicans*. I was amused particularly at the deivision in Kennebec. At the head of their list of *REPUBLICANS* stands D. Williams, Esq. of Augusta, and in their list of *FEDERALISTS* is Col. THOMAS FILLERBORN, of Winthrop. Other instances as ridiculous might be pointed out in every county. Col. Parks heads the *republicans* from Penobscot; and Theop. Nickerson of Brewer is set down as a *federalist*. And yet the editors of these papers rely upon the capacious swallows of their readers to gulph down any nonsense and any lies however gross and palpable, if they are only sugared over with the pretence of *republicanism*. Bangor Register

The following gentlemen received the degrees at the late Commencement, annexed to their names.

BACHELORS.—Ezra Abbot, Wm. E. Abbot, Darius Allen, Cushing Allen, Francis Barbour, Bion Bradbury, John H. Conyers, Geo. W. Cole, David Cushman, Thomas Drummond, Saml D. Hubbard, Geo. W. Ingersoll, Wm. S. Lincoln, Jotham T. Moulton, Nathan Monroe, Lewis Pennell, Joseph Stockbridge, Frederick P. Thoebold, Henry Waldron—Total 19.

MASTERS.—John S. Abbot, Moses P. Cleaveland, John Codman, Joseph H. Dorr, John Owen—5

MEDICAL DEGREES.—Benjamin Atkinson, Aaron G. Babcock, Liberty U. Bacon, Ariel Ballou, Ezekiel M. Bartlett, Benjamin F. Buxton, Moses P. Cleaveland, A. M. Luther Cross, Dr. Alexander H. Day, Joseph P. Zorr, Franklin Gage, A. B. Seward Garcelon, Geo. W. Goodwin, Jerome Harris, Ezekiel W. Kennedy Sherman McLean, Calvin McQuesten, Wm. Marrett, Jacob Mitchell, Robert S. Morrill, Selin Newell, George Parcher, John D. Pillsbury, Hosea Powers, Israel Putnam, A. B. Thomas Roberts Levi P. Sawyer, Luke W. Stanton, Isaac Thompson, Erastus C. Torrey, A. B. Nathaniel C. Towle, Isaac Waterhouse, Thomas Wight, Albert, Williams, A. M.—36.

Major Henry Lee, the rejected and recalled Consul General to Algiers is on his return to the United States. He brings with him treasures to an immense amount, deposited with him for safe keeping by wealthy Algerines during the siege of the city. By his commissions, and by his falling heir to the killed, wounded and missing, he has, according to report, amassed an immense fortune. Boston Palladium.

EFFECTS OF THE LOVE OF FINERY. Two young women whose characters had previously been unsuspected, were carried to the police office in Boston, on Wednesday last, and bound over for shoplifting Ribbons and Silks, in a store in that city. Ib.

Brig Danube, cleared hence for South America, carries 595 bales Domestic Cottons, 413,000 yards.—Ib.

DOMESTIC INDUSTRY.—The Philadelphia Chronicle has this paragraph:—*Street Yarn* is spun in as large quantities now as ever, by as pretty spinning jennies as distinguished the days of our mothers, and our young men reel twice as much."

The Legislature of Vermont has passed a law that in future the Representatives to Congress shall be elected by general ticket, instead of districts. This mode is practised in New Hampshire, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Jersey, and Georgia.

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.—It is believed that there were two bills on this subject before the Legislature of Vermont. One was rejected, and the other is supposed to have been passed, but was expected to be lost in the Council.

FACTORIES.—We understand the foundations of two new factories were commenced at Lowell, last week, near the expected terminus of the contemplated Rail Road. Can. Yea.

THANKSGIVING. Lieut. Governor THOROR, of New York, has appointed Thursday, the 9th of December, as a day of public thanksgiving and praise, in that state.

A person died recently in Charleston S. C. aged 128 years.

A handbill is circulating in London, for the purpose of inducing an English colony to emigrate to the territory of Michigan. The writer of the hand-bill visited Michigan in 1827, and has lately returned there.

HUMAN STATURE.—Mr. Heman, of the French Academy, wrote an elaborate treatise to prove that our progenitor, Adam, measured 123 feet, and Eve 118 feet, and that the human stature was gradually diminishing.

MARRIED.

In North Yarmouth, Mr. Amariah Egg to Mrs. Nancy Blanchard.—Mr. Charles J. Noyes, merchant of Brunswick, to Miss Amy Baker. In Standish, Mr. Samuel O. Paine to Miss Jane Mitchell.—Mr. Nathaniel Libby to Miss Sally Davis. In Cornish, on the 24th ult. Hon. James Steot, of Brownfield, to Miss Dolly H. Pike. In New York, William Weaver, Esq. of Lynchburg, Va. to Miss Eliza Woodman. To Woodman's hut a Weaver stray'd, Looking around for work to do. She loved his face and liked his trade, And soon became a Weaver too.

DIED.

In Gorham, 26th ult. Mr. Nathaniel Mosier Jr. aged 26. He was found dead in the road. In Paris, on 26th ult. widow Mary Bisee, aged 77 years. In Summer the 7th ult. Mrs. Hannah Briggs, widow of the late Deacon John Briggs, aged about 74 years. In Hartford a child of Mr. Nathan Hollis aged 3 months.

NEW-YORK FALL AND WINTER FASHIONS FOR 1830--1831.

WM. GAINS, TAILOR.

WOULD respectfully inform his customers and the public, that he has received from A. F. Saccuzz of New-York, the Fall and Winter Fashions for 1830--1, together with a sheet of Figures and patterns for all kinds of dresses now worn, viz. Dress Coats, Waistcoats, Frockcoats (different kinds) Pantalons, Riding Coats, Surtouts, Cloaks, Wrappers, Children's Dress, Military Coats, &c. &c. The past favors of numerous and respectable customers are gratefully acknowledged, and their continuance most respectfully solicited.

He has also received the latest New York Fashions for Ladies' Habits, Cloaks, and Pelisses. Ladies who wish to purchase Patterns may have them at lower prices than they can purchase them in Portland.

N. B. Customers can be informed of the most fashionable colors for all kinds of garments. Norway Village, Dec. 6. 25tf

SHERIFF'S SALE.

TAKEN by Execution and will be sold at Public Vendue, at the house of William Brown, Inholder in Waterford, in said County, on Monday the third day of January next, at two of the clock in the afternoon, all the Right in Equity which William Savin has of redeeming the following described mortgaged Real Estate, viz:—

1st. A Farm in said Waterford, formerly owned by Cushi Hathaway and afterwards by Ralph Hastings and by him conveyed to Thomas Hall, containing by estimation thirty-one acres more or less with the buildings thereon.

2d. A piece of land in said Waterford described in Daniel Brown's deed to said Savin, March 18, 1822, Recorded in Book 20, pages 581, 582, viz. a certain piece of land lying in Waterford, being part of Lot numbered 6 in the 6th Range and bounded thus:—Beginning at a stake and stone standing about six rods from the Northeasterly end of the store owned by the heirs of Calvin Farrar, and runs South 30 degrees West 5 rods and 14 feet to a stake and stone standing by said store; thence South 25 degrees East 13 rods and 3 feet to a stake and stone; thence North sixty degrees East, 4 rods and 8 links to a stake and stone standing on the original Lot line; thence to the first bound.

3d. One other piece of land situate in Waterford aforesaid, and bounded as follows, viz: Beginning at a stake and stone standing a little distance from Peter Warren's shed by the road, and runs North forty-six degrees East 1 rod and 5 links to a stake and stone standing on the North East side of the road leading from Deliverance Davis's to the main road; thence North 26 degrees West, 6 rods and 3 links, to a stake standing by said Davis's road; thence running South, 66 degrees West, 2 rods and 14 links, to a stake and stone; thence to the first bounds; containing twelve and an half square rods with the buildings thereon.

4th. A wild Lot of land, being Lot numbered 7 in the 18th Range of Lots in Township No. 8, in said County of Oxford.

The 1st Lot is mortgaged to Eli Longley for \$200. The interest of which is paid up to March 1830.

The 1st, 2d and 3d Lots were mortgaged to Richard Gage for \$200, about 4 years ago—about \$28 interest have been paid to him.

The 2d and 3d Lots are also mortgaged to Daniel Brown for \$160, on which \$100 is paid. And the 4th Lot was mortgaged to the heirs of Benjamin Savin for \$100, about 3 years ago.

WILLIAM MORSE, Jr. Der. Sheriff. Waterford, Nov. 24, 1830. 35 3

SEEDS FOR COUNTRY DEALERS.

TRADERS in the country who may wish to keep an assortment of Garden Seeds for sale, are informed they can be furnished, at J. B. RUSSELL'S Seed Store, connected with the New England Farmer, 52 North Market Street, Boston, with boxes of various sizes and prices, from 10 to \$50, containing a COMPLETE ASSORTMENT of the seeds mostly used in a kitchen garden, on as favorable terms as they can be procured in this country, of equal quality, neatly done up in small packages, ready for retailing, with short directions on each package for its culture and management—warranted to be of the growth of 1830, and of the purest quality. Nov. 5

TO SCHOOL COMMITTEES AND TEACHERS.

YOUR attention is respectfully invited to the examination of the **GRAMMATICAL INTERROGATOR**; being a catechetical abridgement of Murray's English Grammar; illustrated by specimens of Etymological and Syntactical parsing; to which are added a few rules from approved authors; designed for the different classes of learners, and for the use of Grammar Schools. By ZENAS CAMPBELL, instructor of Youth, and author of a Piece, entitled "Man's First Estate." &c. Second edition, revised, corrected and improved, by the Author, which it is confidently believed is the best work for an elementary Grammar which can be put into the hands of young students in that science. The following recommendations of the work, it is thought will be sufficient, although numerous others might be published, yet these two are from Teachers of so high standing as to require no further authority in favor of the work.

FAYETTEBURG ACADEMY, Aug. 18th, 1830.

ASA BARTON, Esq.

SIR,—I have carefully examined "a catechetical abridgement of Murray's English Grammar," by Mr. Zenas Campbell. This little book contains as much of the science of grammar as is necessary for any young learner to commit to memory. It is plain—easy to be understood by the pupil—and not costly.

The treatises on the various branches of "popular education," which are carried into our common schools, are, in very many instances, too large, and intricate and *es, casare*. I wish you much success in the publication of a second edition of this little work; and I am confident, wherever its merits are known, it will be extensively and advantageously used. Believe me, dear Sir, sincerely your friend,

AMOS J. COOK,

Preceptor of Fayetteburg Academy.

PORTLAND, Oct. 27th, 1830.

MR. BARTON.—I have examined a copy of Campbell's Grammar the receipt of which I now have the pleasure though late, to acknowledge.

I think it is an excellent introduction to the principles of our language, both on account of its conciseness and comprehensiveness. Short as it is, it embraces all which is most important in an elementary English Grammar.

B. CUSHMAN,

Preceptor of Portland Academy.

For sale by ASA BARTON, Agent.

Norway Village, Nov. 22d, 1830.

G. C. LYFORD

RESPECTFULLY gives notice to his friends and the public, that he has returned to Portland and re-commenced business at the Store recently occupied by Dorrance & Brooks, being No. 7, Boyd's Buildings, Middle Street, where has just been opened a complete assortment of

STAPLE & FANCY Goods,

such as **BROADCLOTHS**, Cassimeres, Sattinets—**PELISSE CLOTHS**—Vestings—English and French **MEIRNO CLOTHS**—Circassians—blk. and cold **BOMBAZETTS**—Tartan and Camlet **FLAIDS**—Rob Roy Tartans and Camlets—London **BOMBAZINES**—English and Scotch Gingham—French, English and American Calicoes—plain and fig'd Flannels—Rattinets—blk. and cold **Satin Levantines**—Strip'd Levantines—blk. Syonshaws—Sarsnets and Italian **SILKS**—blk. and cold **Taffetas**—changeable, fig'd and strip'd **Gro de Nap** &c. &c.—blue, blk. Ture Satins—fig'd Ture Satins—blk. and cold French **SATINS**—cold **FLORENCES**—rich and common **Fancy Silk Hdkfs**—Flag Silk, Bandanna and Spitalfield Hdkfs—Silk and Cotton **Cravats**—Raw Silk, Valencia, Crape, Brocade, Thibet, Cachemere, Cassimere, and Merino **SHAWLS**—blk. Lace **VELLS**, a fine assortment—blk. and white 5-4 Bobbinet **LACES**—Cotton and B-bbinet **Laces** and Edgings—Ribbons, all kinds—Irish **LINENS**—Lawn and Linen **CAMBRICS**—plain and fig'd Swiss and Book **MUSLINS**—Cambric and Mull **Muslins**—plain white, corded and check'd **Cambrics**—Linen **Damasks**—Birds eye and Russia **DIAPERS**—silk, cotton & Worsted Hostory—blk. and white **Silk Gloves**—Horse Skin, Beaver and Buck **Gloves**—blk. Nankin and Canton **CRAPES**—blk. and green **Linen Crapes**—rich **Silk UMBRELLAS**—common Silk do.—brown and blk. **Linen**—Painted and Plaid **Table Covers**—Domestic **Cottons**—all kinds—Prime Warp Yarns—Batting and Wadding—Sewing Silks—Threads—Buttons, &c. &c.

1 Case Prime LEGHORNS,

bought at Auction and will be sold cheap. N. B. As it is the intention of G. C. L. to sell for Cash exclusively, and as all his stock is new and fresh, he is in hopes to be able to offer his Goods on as fair terms as any other person in Portland. Portland, Oct. 25, 1830. 4wis20

Stray Calf.

CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber, about the 28th of October, a Red Heifer CALF, which the owner is requested to take away and pay charges. LEVI GORHAM. Norway, Nov. 30, 1830. 25 3

NOTICE.

THE subscriber being about to leave the place, would inform all persons who are indebted to him for the Oxford Observer from April 13th 1829, to Oct. 4th 1830, that he has transferred all his accounts into the hands of Wm. E. Goodnow, who is authorized to collect and receive payment for the same.

Also, all who are indebted to him for Job Printing and Advertising, are requested to make payment as above. WILLIAM P. PHELPS. Norway, Nov. 28.

MEDICAL SCHOOL of Maine.

THE MEDICAL LECTURES at Bowdoin College, will commence on Monday, the twenty-first day of February, 1831.

Theory and Practice of Physic, by JOHN DE LAMATER, M. D. Anatomy and Surgery by REUBEN D. MUSSEY, M. D. Professor at Dartmouth College. Obstetrics, by JAMES MCKEEN, M. D. Chemistry and Materia Medica, by PARKER CLEVELAND, M. D.

The ANATOMICAL CABINET is extensive, and constantly increasing.

The LIBRARY, already one of the most valuable Medical Libraries in the United States, is every year, enriched by New Works, both foreign and domestic.

Every person, becoming a member of this Institution, is required to present satisfactory evidence, that he possesses a good moral character.

The amount of fees for admission to all the Lectures is \$50. Graduating fee, including diploma, \$10. There is no Matriculating, nor Library fee. The Lectures continue three months.

Degrees are conferred at the close of the Lecture term in May, and at the following Commencement of the College in September. Boarding may be obtained in the Commons Hall at a very reasonable price.

P. CLEVELAND, Secretary. Brunswick, October 16, 1830. 226wep

CAUTION.

AN attempt is making to give currency to a *spurious* Composition called **JEWETT'S PILLS**, on the strength of the high reputation of the genuine article which has been so extensively used and so universally esteemed for the last three years.

The genuine **Jewett's Improved Vegetable Pills**, or **German Specific** are prepared from the prescription of a celebrated German Physician, and are not the forwulda of any Physician of this country.—The spurious Pills profess to be prepared from a receipt of a late Physician in New-Hampshire, of the same name, and on the strength of this alone, an effort is made to introduce a spurious article totally dissimilar from the genuine!

These Pills are an effectual remedy for Dyspepsia Jaundice, Diseases of the Liver, Headache, Costiveness, Piles, weakness of the limbs, loss of appetite, dizziness, &c.

NEW CERTIFICATES

That the public may judge of the high reputation of this article the following Certificates, (which among others have been voluntarily presented within the last three days) are offered for their perusal.

Certificate of Mr. Joseph Kimball.

The subscriber has heretofore been much afflicted with Jaundice, connected with dyspepsia, attended with pain in the forehead, general weakness and indescribable faintness, heart burn, and a great irregularity in the bowels, which complaints continued to increase for nearly two years, notwithstanding the use of a great variety of remedies, designed to relieve them. A few months since I made a trial of **Jewett's Improved Vegetable Pills** (prepared by H. Plumley.) The Relief they afforded was immediate. I continued the medicine until I had taken three boxes, during which time my strength steadily increased and I now enjoy a state of health far above what I had experienced for many years.

(Signed) JOSEPH KIMBALL.

Boston, September 16,

Certificate of Dr. A. S. Grenville

Having the most satisfactory evidence of the medical qualities, and highly salutary operation of **Jewett's Improved Vegetable Pills**, (prepared by H. Plumley,) in cases of Indigestion or Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Disease of the Liver, &c. I would confidently recommend their use to those who may be afflicted with the above class of complaints, as an invaluable remedy. (Signed)

Cambridgeport, September 16, 1827.

A. S. GRENVILLE.

Certificate of Dr. Baunlin.

The following is a certificate from D. C. F. Baunlin, a graduate in medicine at the University of Gottingen, now a practitioner of high celebrity in Cambridge, Mass.

The subscriber has tested the effects of **Jewett's Improved Vegetable Pills**, in several severe cases of Disease of the Liver and digestive organs, and the result has convinced him that they are eminently calculated to subserve the purpose for which they are designed. Considering them altogether superior to those articles commonly offered for similar complaints, I would cheerfully add my testimony in favor of so valuable a medicine. (Signed)

CHARLES FREDERICK BAUNLIN, M. D.

The genuine Pills, marked and distinguished as above, are for sale by ASA BARTON, Agent,

for the Proprietor, who has also for sale Jewett's Bitters, and Stomach Plasters, with a general assortment of Family Medicines. Norway Aug. 9. 1831y9

NEW PUBLICATION.

AN examination of the New Testament evidence on the Mode of Baptism. By JOSEPH WALKER, A. M. Pastor of a Pledobaptist Church in Paris, Maine, 24 pages.—Just published and for sale at the Observer Office, by the hundred, dozen, or single. Price single, 6 1-4 cents. Nov. 15. 23

WANTED immediately, in payment for the Oxford Observer, good WHEAT, RYE, CORN, OATS, BEANS, BUTTER, LARD, &c. &c. Portland, March, 1830. 48tf

Consumption!

Asthma! and Catarrh!

IN that long train of diseases which seem to grow with the growth of civilized society, CONSUMPTION takes the lead in its relentless inroads upon human life; yet this dreadful disorder is easily overcome in its earlier stages. It is only when neglected that it arrives at the terrific maturity which so often baffles the sagacity of professional science. An obstinate cough is the customary forerunner of the PULMONARY CONSUMPTION.—Improper neglect in the timely administration of simple and salutary remedies, is sure to be reproved by a dreadful succession of *consumptive* symptoms: oppression of the breast; greenish and bloody spittle; ulcerated lungs and hectic fever; shrivelled extremities, and general emaciation of the whole body: prostration of strength: flushing cheeks; swollen feet and legs; and at last, in full possession of the mental faculties, and while hope still whispers her flattering tale—cold extremities, and a premature death.

For the various stages of this complaint, one of the most approved remedies ever yet discovered is

Dr. Relfe's Asthmatic Pills.

This exceedingly powerful, and yet equally safe and innocent perparation, has effected thorough and rapid cures upon patients supposed to have been far advanced in a confirmed Consumption, and who have exhibited the appearances which usually indicate a fatal termination of the disorder.

As the Pills require in ordinary cases no confinement, they may be administered with confidence and safety to all ages and classes of people. Unexampled success has hitherto attended their administration in a great variety of cases: and the Proprietor can refer to a multitude, which testify to their efficacy in reviving the emaciated victim from the bed of disease, and restoring him to blessings of accustomed health and activity.

Price \$1 for whole boxes of 30 pills, and 50 cents for half do. of 12 pills, with directions.

Debilitated Females.

THE complaints peculiar to the female part of the community, have been long successfully treated by the administration of the *Aromatic Pills*, originally prescribed and compounded by Dr. RELFE. They cleanse the blood from those disorders of the female constitution, for which the Pills are an effectual specific; they restore a free circulation, reform the irregular operations of the sanguiferous system, and rectify the disordered habits. The proprietor's confidence in the superior excellence of this equally innocent and powerful preparation, is founded on the most decisive testimony from many restored patients. He can assure this portion of the public, that when

Dr. Relfe's Aromatic Pills for Females, are regularly taken according to the directions accompanying them, they revive and establish the desired healthy habits, and restore to the pallid countenance the natural glow of health and good spirits.

M married ladies will find the Pills equally useful except in cases of pregnancy when they must not be taken:—neither must they be taken by persons of hectic or consumptive habits.—They may be used successfully by either men or women in all Hypochondriac, Hysteric or Vapourish disorders. In all cases of this description, the Pills purify, invigorate, and revive the disordered system.

Price \$1.50 a box.

*None genuine unless signed on the outside printed wrapper by the sole Proprietor, T. KIDDER, immediate successor to the late Dr. W. T. CONWAY. For sale with all the other "Conway Medicine," at his Counting Room, No. 90, next door to J. Kidder's Drug Store, corner of Court and Hancock streets, near concert Hall, Boston; and by his special appointment, by ASA BARTON, who has for sale a general assortment of Dr. s and Medi ines. Large discount to those who buy to sell again. Norway V. e, Aug. 31 9

GENERAL DEPOSITE FOR PUBLISHERS—Portland, Maine.

S. COLMAN,

AGENT for Publishers of Books & Periodical Journals, throughout the Union, has made a General Deposit at Portland, Maine, from which place, quarterly and monthly journals will be sent to all parts of the State, by mail or otherwise.

Orders for Books, also for English Magazines and Newspapers, supplied with punctuality. Portland, March, 1830. 48tf

POETRY.

THE COTTAGE CONTRAST.

HAD I the least of little farms,
A chatty wife to bless my arms,
A chubby child to frisk and play,
To sleep all night and romp all day,
A snug thatched house, though small yet warm,
A dog to bark in case of harm,
A sturdy horse, a good fat cow,
The last to milk, the first to plough,
A fine fat pig, a pleasing brook,
An honest friend, a babbling brook,
A distant church its chimes to ring,
A neighboring wood for birds to sing,
A dabbling duck, a swarm of bees,
A cackling hen, a crowing cock,
A cask of ale, a kitchen clock,—
Had I but these, then free from cares,
I'd laugh, and sing, and say my prayers;
Happy to live, content to die,
What prince more truly blest than I?
Then grant, kind Fortune, if you please,
I may be gratified with these;
Man wants but little more, I guess,
Nor should he be content with less.
Unhappy man! 'tis sad to see
Thy various turns of destiny!
'Twixt good and ill forever lost,
From pleasure still to misery tost;
Through life's dark wilderness we grope,
Depressed by fear, revived by hope;
Still poring o'er the text we look,
Till Death steps in and shuts the book.
Thrice blest, indeed, had mortals been,
If friends forever might remain;
If kindred kind and parents dear
Did multiply from year to year;
The old remain the young increase,
In circling harmony and peace.
The lots of man two pitchers fill;
One holds the good, and one the ill.
No mortal yet could ever drain
The cup of pleasure free from pain;
Nor ever pain fill up the measure
Without some corresponding pleasure—
The wisest seem content to quaff
A mixture fair of half and half.
As precious gems, opaque and dark,
Condensed retain their native spark,
Till science points the artful way
To liberate the slumbering ray,
Then, sparkling o'er some sordid foil,
Its beaming splendors gaily smile;
So to our portion we owe
One half our sense of woe and woe.
Thus sun and rain, thus hopes and fears,
Alternate fill the circling years;
Thus youth and age, thus strength, disease,
With smiles and tears, and toils and ease
Together mixed, combine compound,
Connect and fill the mortal round;
And on their systematic strife
Depends the balanced beam of life.
Content and health, two standing dishes,
Compose the best of human wishes.
This happy medium understood
Leads in its train each earthly good;
For sweet content, whence'er she goes,
Brings peace of mind and sound repose,
And health attends on every station,
With exercise and moderation;
And blest are those that early find
This equal balance of the mind,
Nor high, nor low, nor rich, nor poor,
In worth and innocence secure!
'Tis true, 'tis said when best is brief:
'Tis very wit—so turn the leaf.
Now we'll proceed the scene to vary,
To view my life when quite contrary
My barking dog begins to bite;
My chubby child cries all the night;
My sturdy horse has got the glanders;
The fox devours my geese and ganders;
My fine fat pig has got the measles;
My hens are worried by the weasles;
The ducks destroy my garden seeds,
And all my flowers are choked with weeds;
My cackling cock forgets to crow;
My kitchen clock forgets to go;
Incessant rains drown all my wheat;
My honest friend turns out a cheat;
My chatty wife begins to rail;
The thunder sours my cask of ale;
My cow, unconscious, gravely stalks
And ——— along my gravel walks;
My pig to scratch his measly rump,
Mistakes my beehive for a stump,
And when the indignant reelin' rebels,
Continue ——— in their coils;
The jarring screams of birds attest
Some traitor schoolboy robs their nest;
My distant chimneys nocturnal toll
A requiem to some rustic soul;
My snug thatched house, oh! sad to tell,
Instead of home, is grown a hell:
And discord dire and worse alarm
Assail the worst of wretched farms.
Despair ensues, and mental ease
And health give place to slow disease;
Condemned to live, afraid to die,
What mortal half so cursed as I!
Like learned judge, with serious face,
The moral now sums up the case,
And calls on wisdom to decide
From counsel heard on either side.
Wisdom attends, but first with awe
Adjusts his wig, then gives the law;
Let reason early take the rein,
And over Sense its sway maintain;
For, if to close your joys you cluster,
You'll find they'll lose their wonted lustre,
Leaving behind the sad remains
Of galling grief and endless pains. R. T.
[Columbian Centinel]

Dancing—"I am an old fellow," says
Cowper, in one of his letters to Hurb,
but I had once my dancing days as you
have now; yet I could never find that
I could learn half so much of a woman's
real character by dancing with her, as
by conversing with her at home, where
I could observe her behaviour at the
table, at the fire side, and in all the try-
ing circumstances of domestic life. We
are all good when we are pleased; but
she is the good woman who wants no
flatter to sweeten her."

JUDGE BURNET has declined a re-
election to the U. S. Senate from Ohio.
Gen. HARRISON will, it is supposed suc-
ceed him.

Splendid Bulbous Roots.

JUST received at the New England
Farmer Seed Store, No. 52 North
Market-Street, direct from Van Eden
& Co. Harlem, Holland, a large as-
sortment of Bulbous Flower Roots, com-
prising the finest varieties of
HYACINTHS—(double and single)
dark blue, porcelain blue, red and rosy
colored, pure white with yellow eye,
white with rosy eye, and yellow with
various eyes; from 12 cts. to \$1.00
each.
TULIPS—splendid variegated, red,
yellow and mixed, 12 cts. each \$1.00
per dozen, (our importation of fine tulips
is very large, and we are enabled to put
some sorts as low as \$5 per 100—an
object to those who wish to form a su-
perb tulip bed.)
CROWN IMPERIALS—assorted,
of the most splendid colors, and showy
flowers, large roots; 25 to 38 cts. each.
JONQUILLES—sweet scented, fine-
est roots 12 cts. each.
POLYANTHUS NARCISSUS—frag-
rant, white with citron cups, and yel-
low with double white cups, extra sized
roots, 25 cts. each.
DOUBLE NARCISSUS—fragrant,
of all colors, 12 cts. each—per dozen
\$1.00.
SPRING CROCUS—of all colors 6
cts. each—50 cts per dozen.
The above roots are from the same
house from which we received our sup-
ply last season, and which gave such u-
niversal satisfaction; some of the double
Hyacinths having produced bells 1
inch and 8-10ths in diameter.
Purchasers are requested to notice that
the above roots are not purchased at auc-
tion, and are all remarkable for their
size, and for the beauty and delicacy of
tint of their flowers.
Also, a further supply of Bulbous
Roots, comprising Large White fragrant
Lilies, 12 cts. each, 1 dollar per dozen,
Tiger (spotted) Lilies, same price, Mar-
tagon or Turk's Cap Lilies same price.
Boston, Nov. 1830.

On the first of Dec. will be published No. 1,
OF A NEW PERIODICAL WORK,
FOR THE YOUTH OF BOTH SEXES,
to be called,
THE NEW-YORK MENTOR,
AND

YOUTH'S COMPANION;
It will consist, almost wholly, of
articles written expressly for
the work; on History, Geography, Astronomy,
and Natural History. In every number
there will be an Original Moral Tale,
calculated at once to amuse and instruct,
—with a variety of Original Poetical Ar-
ticles;—varying "from grave to gay,
from lively to severe." It is our pur-
pose likewise to commence a series of
Lectures, which will comprise a sketch
of every subject of interest in the men-
tal, moral, and physical world;—under
the title of the Book of Nature. To
those who may be acquainted with the
excellent work of Dr. John Mason Good,
under that title, it may be well to state
they will be chiefly compiled from that
work. In commencing this series of ar-
ticles, the Editor contemplates it as a
practicable plan, that where there is a
family circle, or in schools, that some one
of the youthful community should be
appointed to deliver, either in the parlor
or the school-room, these lectures. This
plan if promoted by parents or school-
masters, might be rendered extremely
subservient to the purposes of elocution,
on the part of the youthful speaker, and
to the improvement of the listeners.
THE NEW-YORK MENTOR, and
YOUTH'S COMPANION, will be published
semi-monthly. Each number will con-
tain 16 pages; and the greatest care be
taken that subscribers are furnished regu-
larly and punctually.

Terms of Subscription:—City subscri-
bers, supplied with covers by a carrier,
\$1.25—Country subscribers, \$1 per
annum. To be paid on the receipt of
the first No. Subscribers' Names, to be
addressed (post paid) to S. WILD, Ed-
itor and Proprietor of the New-York
Mentor, New-York.
New-York, Nov. 1830.

NEW STORE.

Geo. L. Drinkwater,
INFORMS his friends and the public
that he has taken the Store No. 6,
MIDDLE-STREET, recently occupied by Rogers & Cutler,
and is now opening an extensive and
prime assortment of

English, French, India,
and American
PIECE GOODS,
Just received from New-York and Bos-
ton, and offers them at Low PRICES
FOR CASH OR APPROVED CREDIT.
Purchasers from the Country are
invited to call.
Portland, Oct. 26. 20 Sw

JOURNAL OF HEALTH.
PUBLISHED twice a month, \$1,
25 per annum or sixteen numbers
can be had for one dollar, remitted post
paid to SAMUEL COLEMAN, Portland,
Agent for Maine. Dec. 7.

REMOVAL.

HENRY POOR

WOULD respectfully give notice to his
friends in the country, that he has re-
moved below—to Store No. 3, Mitchell's buil-
dings, recently occupied by Messrs. Royal Lin-
coln & Son, two doors below Mr. David Dana,
Middle-Street.

N. B. H. P. would with much deference,
acknowledge the liberal encouragement of those
who have bestowed their favors—and he hopes
not to be tardy in appreciating the true sub-
stance, relative to the interest of both Shop-
keeper and his customers.

50 Bales and Cases
FRESH

DRY GOODS,

JUST OPENED FOR SALE, BY

HENRY POOR:
CONSISTING OF PLAIDS, CAM-
BLETS, Lace Veils, nice CALI-
COES, Blk. Satins, Twilld SILKS,
Synthals and elegant Changeable Silks,
Merino Circassians; great stock
BROAD & HABIT CLOTHS,
Merino Shawls, Double ground Laces
cheap, Muslins, Gloves, Belt Ribbons,
&c. &c. —ALSO—

1500 lbs. PRIME LIVE GEESE

FEATHERS;

2000 lbs. RUSSIA, do.

10 PIECES ELEGANT

CARPETINGS.

Bales Ticks, Warps, Sheetings, Shirts,
&c. making a better assortment
than usually kept by the subscriber at
any former period.

N. B. WOOL, FLANNELS, Full'd
CLOTHS, and good YARNS, will be
received in exchange for goods, and a
liberal advance will be given on last
year's prices. H. POOR.
Portland, Oct. 23. 10w19

New Work in Farriery.

Just received and for sale at the Seed
Store connected with the New England
Farmer Office, No. 52 North Market
Street,

The Veterinary Surgeon; or, Farri-
ry taught on a new and easy plan: being
a treatise on all the diseases and acci-
dents to which the Horse is liable; the
causes and symptoms of each, and the
most improved remedies employed for
the cure in every case; with instructions
to the Shoeing-Smith, Farrier, and
Groom, how to acquire knowledge in
the art of Farriery, and the prevention
of Diseases. Priced by a popular de-
scription of the animal functions in
health, and showing the principles on
which these are to be restored when
disordered. By John Hinds, Veterina-
ry Surgeon. With considerable addi-
tions and improvements, particularly
adapted to this country, by Thomas M.
Smith, Veterinary Surgeon, and Mem-
ber of the London Veterinary Medical
Society. Price \$1.25.
Boston, Oct. 28, 21

NEW FALL
Goods.

AT THE CHEAP STORE!

WILLIAM D. LITTLE,
HAS received his Fall supply of
Goods consisting of every article
usually found in the Piece Goods line;
among which are SHAWLS, a splendid
assortment of fashionable kind; Crapes;
Pongees; Calicoes; Silks; Hdks;
Muslins; Bombazetts; Plaids; Cam-
lets; Tickings; Sheetings; Shirtings,
and Yarns. Also,

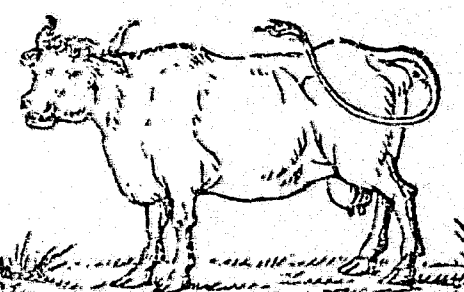
Broadcloths, Habit and
Delicse Cloths;

Cassimeres; Umbrellas, &c. The a-
bove with many other articles are offered
at the lowest Cheap Store Prices.

Purchasers from the country who
are desirous of purchasing Goods at low
prices, will find it an object to call at
No. ONE, Mitchell's Buildings, Middle
Street, opposite Mitchell's Hotel.

WANTED
Good all Wool and Cotton and Wool
FLANNELS, (yard wide.) FULL'D
CLOTH, Bule mixed, (mixed in wool.)
White, Red, and Black YARN, in ex-
change for Goods as above.
Portland, Oct. 22, 1830. 3m21

Stray Steer.



STRAYED from the subscriber about
the middle of July, a Brindle one
year old STEER, with stagish horns of
a small size. Whoever will return the
said Steer to the subscriber, or give in-
formation so that he may be obtained,
shall be suitably rewarded.
ADAM BRADBURY.
Norway, Oct. 30, 1830. 20

Mantua-Making

MILLINERY.

MRS. H. W. GOODNOW

RENDERS her most sincere thanks to her
friends and the public for their former pa-
tronage; and will assure them that no exertion
on her part shall be wanting to oblige those
who may favour her with their future custom.

She has received the LATEST and most
approved FASHIONS for Ladies' Petticoats, Hab-
its, Cloaks and Dresses of all kinds; and has for
sale and will keep constantly on hand a fine as-
sortment of

Bonnets, Hoods, Calash-
es, Caps, Turbans,
&c. &c.

Also—for sale as above, a good assortment of
BAND BOXES.
Norway Village, Nov. 15. 22

ENLARGEMENT

OF THE

MONTHLY TRAVELLER.

THE Monthly (Boston) Traveller,
from its large, close pages, and small
type, has already furnished a larger quan-
tity of miscellaneous reading for the price
(two dollars) than any magazine in this
section of the country. But the publish-
ers, encouraged by its growing populari-
ty and increasing circulation, are deter-
mined to spare no exertions to add still
more to its value, and to deserve addi-
tional support. They will therefore en-
large the second volume, which is to
commence in January, without increas-
ing the price. Each number will then
contain forty large pages, being one
fourth more in number, and quantity of
reading, than those of the first volume;
and furnishing a much greater amount of
matter, for the trifling annual charge,
than any contemporaneous work in the
Union. The original plan, hitherto so
successful, will still be pursued—to cul-
l with care the choicest flowers of learn-
ing, science, poetry, and general miscel-
lany, from the pages of the most popu-
lar foreign and American magazines, and
each month to form such a bouquet, as, it
is hoped, may meet the approbation of
the numerous lovers of light reading.

Contents of the Number for November.

Rosedale, Women of Business, Intel-
lectual Habits, The Panther Hunter,
Moral Painting, New England, The
Country Bachelor, Compliments, Re-
miniscence, Autumn, The Scissors Grin-
der, Order of Creation, Female Beauty,
Superstition, Confessions of a Suicide,
Religion, History of Paul Shack, Phre-
nology Unsupported by Science, The
Dandy, Female Education, The Souve-
nir for 1831, The Human Mind, The
Missionaries, Insect Transformation,
The Closing of life, Elfine's Rock, Ad-
vice to Youth, Rosalia, Irish Travelling,
Varieties.—POETRY.—The Broken Vow,
Unshaken Constancy, To ———,
What is Life? The Bridal, The Wife,
Aspen Tree, Lines, Oh Well do I Re-
member, Sabbath Noon.

CONDITIONS.—1. The Monthly Trav-
eller is published regularly on the 15th
of each month, at No. 63, Court-Street,
Boston. 2. Each number contains thirty-
two pages, large octavo, in handsome
brevier and minion type, stitched in a
printed cover. At the close of the vol-
ume, an appropriate title page and table
of contents will be furnished. 3. Terms,
\$2 a year in advance, or within three
months from the time of subscribing;
otherwise, 2,50. Nov. 16.

New England Farmer's
Almanac, for 1831.

JUST published, and for sale by J. B.
RUSSELL, at his Seed Store, No. 52
North Market Street, the NEW EN-
GLAND FARMER'S ALMANAC, FOR 1831.
By THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, Editor of the
New England Farmer. The Astronomi-
cal Calculations, by the Editor of the
Astronomical part of the American Al-
manac.

This Almanac contains the usual mis-
cellaneous and agricultural articles—a
list of the civil officers of the United
States, with the Governors, Lieut. Gov-
ernors, and Judges of the United States,
and the Governors of the British Colo-
nies—a chronicle of the most remarka-
ble events between August, 1829, and
Sept. 1830—a complete calendar for
each State in New England, including
the Probate Courts for New England—the
Sun's declination, &c. The tides are
particularly calculated. Among the
agricultural articles, are a description of
Mr. Phinney's Improved Roller, with a
drawing; and description of an Improv-
ed Harrow, used on Capt. Daniel Chan-
dler's farm in Lexington.
Price \$6.00 per groce—62 1-2 cts per
dozen. Oct. 1.

STRAY HORSE.

TAKEN up by
the subscri-
ber, on the 20th
instant, a Brown
HORSE, about 4
or 5 years old with
a little white a-
bove the hoofs of the hind feet. The
owner can have the same by proving
property and paying charges.
JOHN CALDWELL.
South Paris, Oct. 28, 1830. 20

NEW ENGLAND FARMER AND HOR-
TICULTURAL JOURNAL.

THIS is a weekly paper devoted to
Agriculture, gardening, and rural eco-
nomy; edited by THOMAS G. FES-
SENDEN, assisted by various agricultural
writers, and by the observations of the
best practical farmers in New England.
It is printed in a quarto form, (paged)
making a volume of 416 pages annually,
to which a title page and index are fur-
nished gratis. This journal has been
published for seven years; during which
time the most assiduous exertions have
been made by the Editor to make it ac-
ceptable to the farmer and the horticul-
turist. From the increasing number
and respectability of its correspondents,
and the means now at the command of
the Editor, the Publisher feels a confi-
dence in recommending it to the favora-
ble notice of the public, as a journal with
regard to whose future character they
will not be disappointed. By a recent
vote of the Board of Visitors of the Bo-
tanic Garden at Cambridge, the intel-
ligent Curator of that establishment has
been requested to make known, through
the New England Farmer, the details
and results of his experiments in various
horticultural subjects—the choice of soil,
and situation, with regard to various
plants, &c.;—and by a recent vote of
the Massachusetts Horticultural Socie-
ty, all communications on horticultural
subjects, addressed to the President, are
to be published regularly in the New
England Farmer, so that this journal
will contain the complete Transactions of
the Society.

By concentrating all these advantages,
it is thought that the volumes of the
New England Farmer will contain so
large a collection of useful facts, and ex-
periments connected with agriculture
and its kindred branches of gardening,
orcharding, &c. as to be found worthy
a place in the Library of every farmer. A
weekly report of the sales of the cattle
at Brighton—the state of the markets,
crops, &c.—and occasionally drawings
of agricultural implements, &c. will be
found in this journal.

The New England Farmer is pub-
lished every Friday morning at the low
price of \$3 00 per annum, from which a
discount of 50 cents is made to those
who pay in advance. It will not be sent
to new subscribers at a distance without
payment being made in advance.

Gentlemen who procure five sub-
scribers, and forward the payment for
the same, will be allowed a sixth copy.
New subscribers can be furnished with
the back numbers of the current volume.
Boston, Nov. 1830.

JUST received and for sale at the Ox-
ford Bookstore, THE TOKEN for
1831—the YOUTH'S KEEPSAKE, and the
PEARL or Affection's Gift for 1831.

Also, a Dictionary of Useful Knowl-
edge, illustrated with nearly five hun-
dred engravings, a very useful work and
nearly an indispensable one at the pres-
ent time. Peter Parley's Tales about
Africa—Tales of travels west of the
Mississippi, a valuable Book for Chil-
dren. Also, the Christian Examiner
for November, together with a new sup-
ply of Unitarian Tracts.

Likewise, the American Jurist or Law
Magazine for November—Handel and
Hayden's Collection of Sacred Music,
ninth edition greatly improved and en-
larged. ASA BARTON, Agent.
Norway Village, Nov. 22. 3

NEW STORE.

AN EXTENSIVE SUPPLY OF
CROCKERY, GLASS, CHINA,
HARD WARE, & CUTLERY—
COMPRISING an assortment of Locks,
Latches, Screws, BRASS FIRE SETTS,
Tea Trays, Britania, Tea and Coffee Pots,
Knives and Forks, HOLLOW WARE,
Hemp Shoe Thread, Laths, NAILS, Shovels,
Carpenters' Tools,

STOVES;

together with every description of C. C. ename-
lled, and edged Crockery; B. P. dining and
Tea Setts; Plains, Cut and Pressed GLASS;
Wines, Decanters, Dishes, &c.; elegant pat-
terns of gold and edge and printed China, As-
sorted CRATES, &c. just opened and for sale
wholesale and retail at great bargains, by
GEORGE ROPES,
Middle-Street, Portland.

CASH and a high price given for BRU-
TLES. Oct. 12, 1830. 17 Sw

JOURNAL OF LAW.

THIS is the title of a new publica-
tion, issued from the office of the
Journal of Health and conducted by an
association of the members of the Bar.
It is published semi-monthly, at \$1.50
per year, in numbers of 16 pages each.
S. COLMAN, Portland,
Agent for the work.
Oct. 1, 1830.

THE OXFORD OBSERVER,

IS PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY,
AT TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, OR ONE DOL-
LAR AND SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS TO THOSE WHO
pay cash in advance, or within three months
from the time of their subscription.
Those subscribing for a year, who do not,
either at the time of ordering the paper, or sub-
sequently, give notice of their wish to have
the paper discontinued at the expiration of their
year, will be presumed as desiring its contin-
uance until countermanded, and it will be con-
tinued accordingly at the option of the pub-
lisher.
The publisher will not hold himself respon-
sible for any error in any advertisement beyond
the sum charged for its insertion.
All LETTERS and COMMUNICATIONS inten-
ded for the OBSERVER, must be addressed to
the publisher, BY POST PAID.